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Prince, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers of any class, and no change in the crew personnel while here; on the 12th instant the British steamship *Usher*, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of manganese ore, no passengers of any class, and with no changes in the personnel of the crew while here; on the 12th instant the British steamship *Terence*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, 12 first-class and 8 steerage passengers from this port, and with no change in the personnel of the crew while in this port; on the 17th instant the Italian barkentine *Martinin*, for Pensacola, with stone ballast, broken tiling, no passengers, and 1 new member of the crew taken on while in this port, and on the 19th instant the Belgian steamship *Canova*, for New Orleans, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers from here, and 1 new member of the crew taken on here to replace 1 member deserted in this port. None of these vessels had any sickness on board during their respective stays in this port, and all left in good sanitary condition.

No other vessels left this port during the two weeks for United States, Canal Zone, or Cuban ports.

Mortality reports from the State of São Paulo, Brazil.

São Paulo (capital).—Week ended August 6, 1905: Total deaths, 82, not including 14 stillbirths. Causes of deaths were: Measles, enteric fever, and dysentery, each 1 death; tuberculosis, 7; septicæmia, 1; cancer, 2; other general diseases, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 3; of the circulatory system, 4; of the respiratory system, 17; of the digestive system, 11; of the urinary system, 3; puerperal septicæmia, 1; congenital debility, 6; senile debility, 4; violence, 4, and diseases badly defined, 15.

Natives, 61; foreigners, 17.

Daily average of deaths 11.71, compared with preceding week 10.14.

Week ended August 13, 1905: Total deaths, 97, including croup, 1; enteric fever, 1; dysentery, 1; tuberculosis, 3; syphilis, 1; cancer, 5; other general diseases, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 4; of the circulatory system, 11; of the respiratory system, 20; of the digestive system, 16; of the urinary system, 1; puerperal state, 1; congenital debility, 8; senile debility, 3; violence, 2; suicide, 1; diseases badly defined, 2, and stillbirths, 13.

Natives, 71; foreigners, 26.

Santos.—Week ended August 6, 1905: Total deaths, 30, not including 6 stillbirths. Other causes of deaths were: Tuberculosis, 1; syphilis, 1; ankylostomiasis, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 2; of the circulatory system, 6; of the respiratory system, 3; of the digestive system, 5; of the urinary system, 1; puerperal septicæmia, 1; other accidents of the puerperal state, 1; congenital debility, 2; violence, 1, and diseases badly defined, 6.

Natives, 28; foreigners, 2.

Daily average of deaths 4.28, compared with 4.58 for the preceding week.

Campinas. Week ended August 6, 1905: Total deaths, 35, not including 5 stillbirths. Causes of deaths: Grippe, 2; leprosy, 1; tuberculosis, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 2; of the circulatory system, 2; of the respiratory system, 4; of the digestive system, 3; of the urinary

system, 1; congenital debility, 1; senile debility, 1; violence, 3; and diseases badly defined, 4.

Natives, 31; foreigners, 4.

Daily average of deaths 5, compared with 3.71 for the preceding week.

Report of Pasteur Institute in São Paulo.

A report from the Pasteur Institute in São Paulo, established a little more than one year ago, dated the 10th instant, states that during the preceding three days there had been no less than 12 admissions of persons bitten by dogs ill with hydrophobia. The report also states that up to the date of the report there had been in all 789 persons treated for hydrophobia without one unsuccessful result. It is not stated, however, whether in any case the disease had shown itself either in the persons bitten or by bacteriological examination of the animals affected.

The variola epidemic in Chile

Very little information has been received here in regard to the outbreak since the date of my last report. One dispatch, of the 11th instant, states that the epidemic in Valparaiso has undergone a considerable amelioration. One of the 17th instant states that the Chilean Government has sent a complaint to the Government of Peru asking that the rule that all passengers coming to that country from Chile must undergo vaccination be repealed, as it causes much delay and trouble. Another dispatch of the 20th instant says that the statistics show a considerable recrudescence of variola in the city of Santiago, and that the convention of those persons opposed to compulsory vaccination had that day met.

The question of adopting compulsory vaccination in Chile is, therefore, not yet settled.

A dispatch from Santiago, dated August 24, and just received, gives the number of deaths which have been caused in Valparaiso by variola since January 1 and up to August 24 as 3,560. This represents a very serious epidemic, much more so than any previous reports would indicate, but of course there is a possibility that the figures may not be correct.

Mortality tables, certain South American cities—Deaths from infectious disease.

The following reports are official, and were submitted to the Demographical Bureau of the sanitary section of the Scientific Congress of Latin American Countries, which finished its labors in this city August 24.

They are worthy of consideration as being the official records of the endemicity and epidemicity of infectious diseases in the large cities of Brazil.